LATEST FROM CAPE PALMAS.

The following extracts of letters from Mr. Gibson, the Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, at Cape Palmas and Dr. Fletcher, are most encouraging. The health and condition of the emigrants speaks well for the assiduity and ability of these gentlemen.

MR. GIBSON'S LETTER.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS, May 14, 1855. DR. JAMES HALL:

Dear Sir,-As the General Peirce is about to sail for Monrovia, whence it is probable an opportunity for forwarding letters to the U. States will soon

occur, I have thought proper to use the present one for dropping you a few lines respecting our late emigrants.

JAMES HALL, M. D.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to inform you that they are all doing remarkably well. Among the entire number that arrived in both the Euphrasia and General Peirce, there has been but three deaths, and these were children-one seven and two about two years old. Of the rest, a large majority seem to be quite well, and others fast getting well. Many of the men are actively engaged in clearing up and planting their lots; others are busily employed at brick-making; while others still (as, for example, the mechanic and tinner,) are quietly, but earnestly, making preparations for obtaining a livelihood by their respective trades. In fact, we have many reasons for supposing that among them, there are many who will prove themselves useful members of the community, and give an invaluable impetus to the spirit of enterprize, which is so perceptibly being in our infant State.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS, July 4th, 1855.

Gen'l Agent Md. State Col. Society:

Dear Sir,-Your letter, dated April 30th, per Barque Cora, was duly received,—and believing that ere this time, you have received the letter sent by the barque "Shirley." I will inform you that the emigrants sent out in the "General Peirce" and "Euphrasia" are doing well. Of the sixty-six who came out, there have been five deaths-three of whom were afflicted with chronic diseases before coming to Africa;—the others have had the fever, and are convalescent: they have had all the attention paid to them that was needful; nor has there been to my knowledge any murmuring or complaints: they appear to be contented with their new home. There has been an unusual quantity of rain during the last three months, which caused some delay in getting lumber to complete their houses; consequently, none of them are living on their land: yet, I have witnessed no want of energy on the part of Mr. Gibson to have them located as early as possible. The emigrants by the barque "Cora" appear to be contented and pleased with what they have seen; but I have no idea of what will be their opinion six months hence. Two of them that were to have stopped at Monrovia, came down to Cape Palmas, and refuse to return; they will be provided for as much as the others, as they have expressed a preference to reside here.

It will be my constant endeavor to give all the attention to these as well as others who may emigrate to this State. So far as I know, no expedition to this place will have fared better or suffered less than those by the General

Your ob't and humble serv't,

DEMPSEY R. FLETCHER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR,—This is a question about which few persons trouble themselves; and yet, if we carefully observe those around us, it would seem, judging from their exertions in certain directions, that each one had some particular object in view, the accomplishment of which he considered the "chief end of his existence." We propose in this article

to notice these persons in four separate classes.

1. A large proportion seem to live for themselves, straining every nerve for the promotion of self-aggrandizement and gratification. Every object and every occurring event they view through the vision of self-preference, and are in favor of or opposed to it according to the bearing it seems to have on their own interest. With them everything else comes after self. The public good is sacrificed for private ends. The general welfare over-looked for the attainment of particular benefits. Self is the idol they adore, and for its gratification they trample on the rights of their neighbors, disregard the honor and dignity of the State-and are indifferent to the purity and prosperity of the Church. They have no sympathy with those undertakings which require any amount of self denial; and if they engage in any benevolent enterprise, it is because they imagine that some private advantage will accrue to themselves. In every project such persons would rather be leaders than followers; wishing everything to go according to their own notion, they are always unhappy and dissatisfied, and ever will be while the earth revolves around the sun under the influence of centripetal and contrifugal forces.

2. Another class seem to live for the acquirement of pecuniary distinction. These, like the former, are governed to some extent by selfish considerations, but they do not seek gratification in themselves; they look for it from external sources—in the enhancement of their monetary resources—in the accumulation of wealth; they, therefore put forth every effort for the consummation of this end. They are willing to engage in nothing however prolific of self gratification if it be not also productive of money; and they will pursue any course however humiliating and mortifying to self, provided it be the avenue to the attainment of their object-provided it will pay. This class of persons adhering strictly to the utilitarian principle which forms the grand feature of the age constitute in all countries, a very important part of society. "Will it pay?" is the great question they ask with reference to every new undertaking; and nothing can be done no matter how, necessary to the welfare of the country, of religion—of society unless it will pay. Indeed, when we look at some men around us, we are almost driven to the conclusion that they have given themselves up to the worship of Mammon: all the nobler feelings of their nature are neglected, while they indulge their sordid propensities. Mere discipline of the mind—the development of the intellectual faculties—to be acquired by mathematical and classical learning-is discarded, because they cannot perceive how it will contribute to the acquisition of what they consider the summun bonum of

life-money. 3. A third class seem to live for political honors. These care not for self-gratification or money, only so far as it can subserve their purpose neglecting other matters more intimately associated with their personal interests, they devote themselves to the carrying out of political projects. Ambitious of political aggrandizement they are indefatigable in their exertions, adopting every expedient, frequently to the sacrifice of principle, money and every other consideration for the promotion of their purpose. They watch with unremitting diligence the movements of the political

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